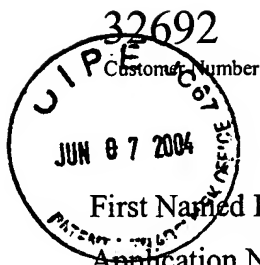


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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor: HARTUNG, MARTIN

Application No.: 10/828656

Group Art Unit:

Filed: April 21, 2004

Examiner:

Title: PREVENTION OF ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CORROSION AT CHARGING  
CONTACTS OF A BATTERY-POWERED HANDPIECE AND ITS CHARGER  
DEVICE

TRANSMITTAL LETTER ENCLOSING PRIORITY DOCUMENT

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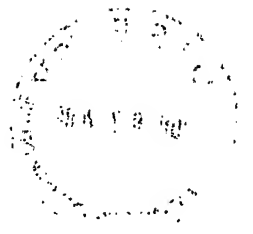
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Respectfully submitted,

May 28, 2004  
Date

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The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet européen spécifiée à la page suivante.

**Patentanmeldung Nr.    Patent application No.    Demande de brevet n°**

03009617.6

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;  
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets  
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**R C van Dijk**

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Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:  
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.  
If no title is shown please refer to the description.  
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se référer à la description.)

Prevention of electro-chemical corrosion at charging contacts of a battery-  
powered handpiece and its charger device

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**Prevention of electro-chemical corrosion at charging contacts of a battery-powered  
handpiece and its charger device**

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to the prevention of electro-chemical corrosion at charging contacts, in particular at charging contacts of a battery-powered handpiece and its charger device, especially in the presence of electrically conductive fluids, such as disinfectants.

Background of the invention

In different fields of application, battery-powered handpieces and their charging stations are necessarily in contact with liquids, and there is a need to protect electrical contacts of such battery-powered handpieces and their charging stations from liquids, or to keep the contacts dry. User manuals or labels of such battery-powered devices give instructions to the user as to avoid liquids and to keep the contacts dry. However, it can be experienced that in current practice, these instructions are not considered or followed in every case. Furthermore, fluid films on the contacts may be present even if these instructions are complied with because fluid films are not necessarily visually observable. For example by wiping the battery-powered device and its charger device with a moist cloth, the remaining liquid film may still be sufficient to cause some weak corrosion, even if the fluid or agent vaporises after a few minutes. If a longer period of time is considered, the incremental corrosion of the contacts will affect the electrical properties of the contacts.

Unlike contacts at commonly used plugs, it is not useful to protect charging contacts of battery-powered electrical devices by sealing covers or means that would protect them from liquids that may be used in combination with such devices. It is rather useful and desirable that such charging contacts are open and easily accessible because placing the battery-powered device into the charging station and the charging operation should be easy and quick. Such contacts are typically realised by metallic elements on one component, e.g., the handpiece, and are placed somewhere at the surface of the housing. The other component, e.g., the charging station, may have metallic pins or stripes or the

like sticking out of the housing of the charging station in order to allow a proper electrical contact whenever the handpiece is placed into the charger station. Thus, fluids used with the device may flow to the charging contacts, and in particular in the region of the housing separating the contacts. Furthermore, if these fluids are electrically conductive, an electric current may flow between the contacts. This currents initiate an electro-chemical reaction which in turn leads to a corrosion of the contacts. Corroded contacts, in turn, result in increased contact resistances. Significant electrical power will drop at the contacts and heat them up. The increased resistance will affect a proper charging procedure, and will in the end totally hinder the re-charging of the battery.

The presence of such fluids is quite common, especially with electro-medical devices, such as dental curing lights, since such devices are treated with cleaning or disinfectant agents quite frequently.

#### Summary of the invention

It is thus an object of the present invention to provide for a prevention of electro-chemical corrosion of electric contacts, in particular of a battery-powered handpiece and its charger device. This object is achieved with the features of the claims.

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a battery-powered handpiece comprising a first charging contact connectable to a first contact of a battery and means for allowing charging current to flow from said first charging cotnact into said battery but preventing current flow in opposite direction.

The first aspect of the present invention is related to the battery-powered handpiece. Even if the battery-containing device, i.e. the battery-powered handpiece is not placed into the charger device, electrochemical corrosion may occur if the handpiece is treated with, e.g., disinfectants. Such agents may result in a more or less extensive fluid film between the charging contacts. As the battery voltage is present at the contacts, a current may flow through the film. Over a certain period of time, this current leads to a corrosion of the metal surface of the contacts. According to the first aspect of the present invention, a means for allowing charging current to flow from a first charging contact into a battery but preventing current flow in opposite direction is inserted between said first charging contact and the battery. Preferably, the means for allowing charging current to flow from said first charging contact into said battery but preventing current flow in opposite direction is a semiconductor diode. The diode is oriented in such a way that the charging



current may flow from the charger over the charging contact towards the battery; however, the diode prevents any current from flowing into the opposite direction, which would be the case if fluids were present between the charging contacts.

- 5 Preferably, the battery-powered handpiece according to the first aspect of the present invention further comprises a second charging contact connectable to a second contact of a battery.

10 More preferably, the battery-powered handpiece according to the first aspect of the present invention comprises a sensing contact arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between the first charging contact and the second charging contact. In case fluids are present between the charging contact of the battery-powered handpiece, the current circuit over the battery will be closed, and electrolytic current flow will occur between the two charging contacts. The additional sensing contact is provided for sensing such electrolytic  
15 current flow. If such electrolytic current flow is detected by the sensing contact, a warning signal may be given to the user of the handpiece. The additional sensing contact provides an additional safety feature for detecting electrolytic current flow.

20 According to a second aspect of the present invention, a battery-powered handpiece comprises a first charging contact connectable to a first contact of a battery, a second charging contact connectable to a second contact of said battery, and a sensing contact arranged in the flow path of potential electrolytic current flow between said first charging contact and said second charging contact.

25 In case fluids are present between the charging contacts of the battery-powered handpiece, the current circuit over the battery will be closed, and electrolytic current flow will occur between the two charging contacts. The additional sensing contact is provided for sensing such electrolytic current flow. If such electrolytic current flow is detected by the sensing contact, a warning signal may be given to the user of the handpiece.

30 Preferably, the battery-powered handpiece according to the first or second aspects of the present invention comprises magnetic means that co-operate with a magnetically activatable switching means provided in a charger device for initiating a charging operation once the handpiece is electrically connected to the charger device.

35 More preferably, the magnetic means is a magnet that is arranged in the proximity of the housing of the handpiece. If the handpiece is inserted into the charger device in order to

start a charging operation, the magnet co-operates with the magnetically activatable switching means provided in the charger device and activates said switching means in order to initiate a charging operation.

5 According to a third aspect of the present invention, a charger device for a battery-powered handpiece is provided. The charger device comprises a detection means for detecting the presence or absence of said handpiece, and a switching means for switching on/off the charging voltage dependent on a detection of the presence/absence of said handpiece.

10

Typically, a voltage is present at the contacts of the charger device even if the battery-powered handpiece is not placed into the same. A fluid film between the charging pins of the charger device would result in a current that causes corrosion. According to the third aspect of the present invention, prevention of corrosion is achieved in that the charging

15 voltage is disconnected from the charging pins of the charger device whenever the handpiece is not present.

20

Preferably, mechanical switches, optical sensing means/switches, electro-mechanical switches, electro-optical switches, or magnetic sensors/switches are used. For example, if the handpiece comprises a magnetic means (e.g., a magnet), the charger device comprises a magnetic sensor comprising a magnetically activatable switching means that is operable in response to the magnetic field of the handpiece. More preferably, the magnetically activatable switching means is a Reed switch that closes the voltage circuit to the charging pins of the charger device as soon as the handpiece is placed into the charger device.

25

More preferably, the charger device according to the third aspect of the present invention comprises a first charging pin and a second charging pin. The switching means allows a charging voltage to be applied to said charging pins in the presence of said handpiece.

30

More preferably, the charger device according to the third aspect of the present invention comprises a sensing pin arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between the first charging pin and the second charging pin. The sensing pin detects a potential electrolytic current flow between the first and second charging pins.

35

In accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention, a charger device for a battery-powered handpiece comprises a first charging pin, a second charging pin and a sensing pin arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between said first charging pin

and said second charging pin. The sensing pin detects electrolytic current between said first and second charging pins.

If a fluid film is present between the charging pins of the charger device, the result will be corrosion, as now the charging current is flowing, which in turn results in a voltage between the charging pins. According to the fourth aspect of the present invention, an additional pin, i.e. a sensing pin is placed between the plus and minus charging pins of the charger device. If an electrolytic current is flowing between the charging pins, a certain voltage drop will be present at this additional sensing pin. Preferably, a sensing voltage with a sufficiently high impedance is applied to the pins before the actual charging current is switched on. If a liquid film and, as a result, a voltage at the additional sensing pin is present, the charging circuit of the charger device will not switch on the charging current. Preferably, in this case, a warning signal is given to the user, for example an acoustic and/or optical signal that indicates to the user that there is still liquid between the pins that is to be removed by dry-wiping etc.

Furthermore, according to a preferred embodiment of the fourth aspect of the present invention, the sensing pin provided at the charger device is in contact with the additional sensing contact provided between the charging contacts at the handpiece, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the first aspect and with the second aspect of the present invention. By this means, it is not only possible to detect electrolytic current between the charging pins of the charger device but also between the charging contacts at the handpiece. Thus, liquid films on the charger device and on the handpiece can be detected by the charger device.

More preferably, the charger device according to the third or the fourth aspect of the present invention comprises electronic switching means connected to the sensing pin of the charger device. The electronic switching means is responsive to a voltage signal detected at the sensing pin of the charger device, and disconnects a charging voltage applied to the first and second charging pins if electrolytic current flow is sensed by the sensing pin.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, a battery-powered handpiece according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention is provided in combination with a charger device according to the third or the fourth aspect of the present invention.

The corrosion prevention means of the present invention guarantees a trouble-free operation of the entire assembly with proper charging of the battery even if extensive amounts of, e.g., disinfectants are used. Devices equipped with a corrosion prevention according to the present invention are more user-friendly.

5

#### Brief description of the drawing

The present invention will now be described in more detail with reference to the drawing.

- 10 Fig. 1 shows in schematic form a battery-powered handpiece according to the first and second aspects of the present invention and a charger device/charging station according to the third and fourth aspects of the present invention.

#### Detailed description of the drawing

15

A preferred battery-powered handpiece 10 as shown in Fig. 1 comprises a battery 1 as well as two charging contacts 2, 3. Between the first charging contact and the battery, a diode 5 is arranged that allows current flow from the charging contact to the battery but not in opposite direction.

20

In close proximity to a housing 7 of the battery-powered handpiece 10, a magnet 6 is provided. This magnet co-operates with a Reed switch 24 arranged in proximity of the housing 25 of a charging station 20. The Reed switch of the charging station 20 and the magnet 7 of the handpiece 10 are arranged within the respective housings such that they are close to each other once the handpiece is placed into the charging station so that the magnetic field of the magnet causes a response of the Reed switch. Once the magnet is close to the Reed switch, the switch closes, and the charging circuit, i.e. the charging voltage, is applied to charging pins 21, 22 of the charging station.

25

- 30 The charging station further comprises an additional sensing pin 23 arranged between the charging pins 21, 22 of the charging station. The sensing pin is also connected to a charging circuit 26 of the charging station via a resistor 27 and a control circuit 28 so that a sensing voltage with a sufficiently high impedance can be applied to the sensing pins 23 before the charging voltage is applied. The control circuit 28 controls an electronic switch 29. If an electrolytic current flow between the charging pins is detected by the sensing pin, the control circuit causes the electronic switch to not close the charging circuit, or to open the charging circuit if it is already closed.
- 35

The battery-powered handpiece further comprises an additional sensing contact 4. The additional sensing contact 4 of the battery-powered handpiece is arranged in the path of a potential electrolytic current flow between the charging contacts 2, 3. If the handpiece 10 is placed into the charging station 20, the additional sensing contact of the handpiece is in contact with the sensing pin of the charging station, and any current flow between the charging contacts of the handpiece is detected by the sensing pin 23 of the charging station, and will cause a signal to the control circuit and an interruption of the charging circuit by means of the electronic switch 29.

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### Claims

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1. Battery-powered handpiece, comprising:  
a first charging contact connectable to a first contact of a battery; and  
means for allowing charging current to flow from said first charging contact into  
10 said battery but preventing current flow in opposite direction.
2. Battery-powered handpiece according to claim 1, wherein said allowing/preventing  
means is a diode located between said first charging contact and said first contact of  
a battery.
- 15 3. Battery-powered handpiece according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising a second  
charging contact connectable to a second contact of said battery.
4. Battery-powered handpiece according to claim 3, further comprising a sensing  
20 contact arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between said first  
charging contact and said second charging contact.
5. Battery-powered handpiece, comprising:  
a first charging contact connectable to a first contact of a battery;  
25 a second charging contact connectable to a second contact of said battery; and  
a sensing contact arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between  
said first charging contact and said second charging contact.
6. Battery-powered handpiece according to claim 4 or 5, said sensing contact detecting  
30 electrolytic current flow between said first and second charging pins.
7. Battery-powered handpiece according to any of claims 1 to 6, further comprising  
magnetic means co-operating with a magnetically activatable switching means  
arranged in a charger device, for initiating a charging operation once the battery-  
35 powered handpiece is electrically connected to said charger device.
8. Battery powered handpiece according to claim 7, wherein said magnetic means is a  
magnet arranged in proximity to the housing of the handpiece.

- 5 9. Charger device for a battery-powered handpiece, comprising a detection means for detecting the presence or absence of said battery-powered handpiece and a switching means for switching on/off the charging voltage dependent on detection of the presence/absence of said handpiece.
- 10 10. Charger device according to claim 9, wherein said switching means is selected from the group comprising mechanical switching means, optical switching means, electro-mechanical switching means, electro-optical switching means or magnetic switching means.
- 15 11. Charger device according to claim 10, wherein the magnetic switching means comprises a magnetically activatable switching means being operable in response to a magnetic means arranged in said handpiece.
- 20 12. Charger device according to claim 11, wherein said magnetically activatable switching means comprises a Reed switch.
- 25 13. Charger device according to any of claims 9 to 12, further comprising a first charging pin and a second charging pin, said switching means allowing a charging voltage to be applied to said charging pins in the presence of said handpiece.
- 30 14. Charger device according to claim 13, further comprising a sensing pin arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between said first charging pin and said second charging pin.
- 35 15. Charger device for a battery-powered handpiece, comprising:  
a first charging pin;  
a second charging pin; and  
a sensing pin arranged in the path of potential electrolytic current flow between said first charging pin and said second charging pin.
16. Charger device according to claim 14 or 15, said sensing pin detecting electrolytic current flow between said first and second charging pins.



17. Charger device according to claim 16, further comprising a warning means for giving a warning signal if electrolytic current flow between said first and second charging pins is sensed by said sensing pin.
- 5 18. Charger device according to claim 17, wherein said warning means comprises an acoustic and/or optical warning means.
- 10 19. Charger device according to any of claims 14 to 18, wherein said sensing pin of said charger device is in contact with a sensing pin at said handpiece if said handpiece is connected to the charger device so that said sensing pin at said charger device further detects electrolytic current flow between said first and second charging contacts of said handpiece.
- 15 20. Charger device according to any of claims 14 to 19, further comprising electronic switching means connected to said sensing pins of said charger device for disconnecting a charging voltage applied to said first and second charging pins if electrolytic current flow is sensed by said sensing pin.
- 20 21. Battery-powered handpiece according to any of claims 1 to 8 and a charger device according to any of claims 9 to 20.
22. Battery-powered handpiece according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein said handpiece is a dental curing light.
- 25 23. Charger device according to any of claims 9 to 20 for a dental curing light.

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### Abstract

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The present invention relates to the prevention of electro-chemical corrosion at charging pins, especially of a battery-powered handpiece and its charging station.

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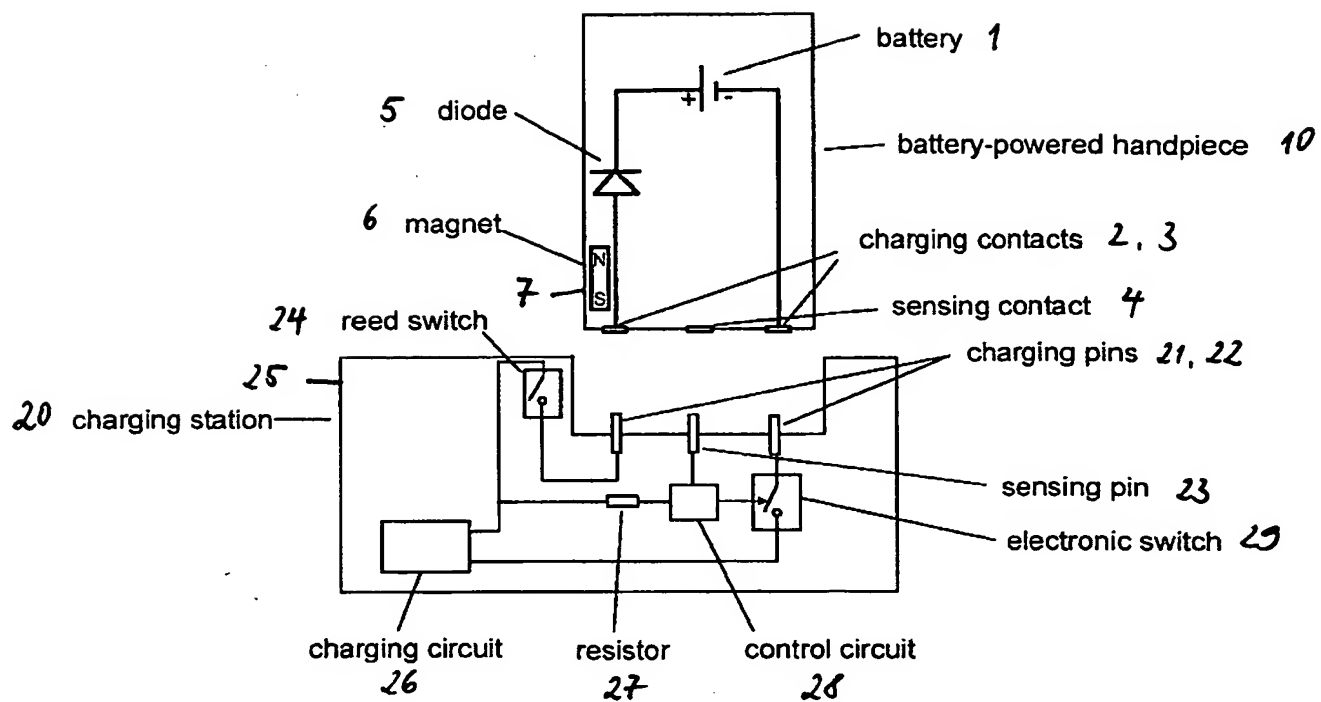


Fig. 1

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